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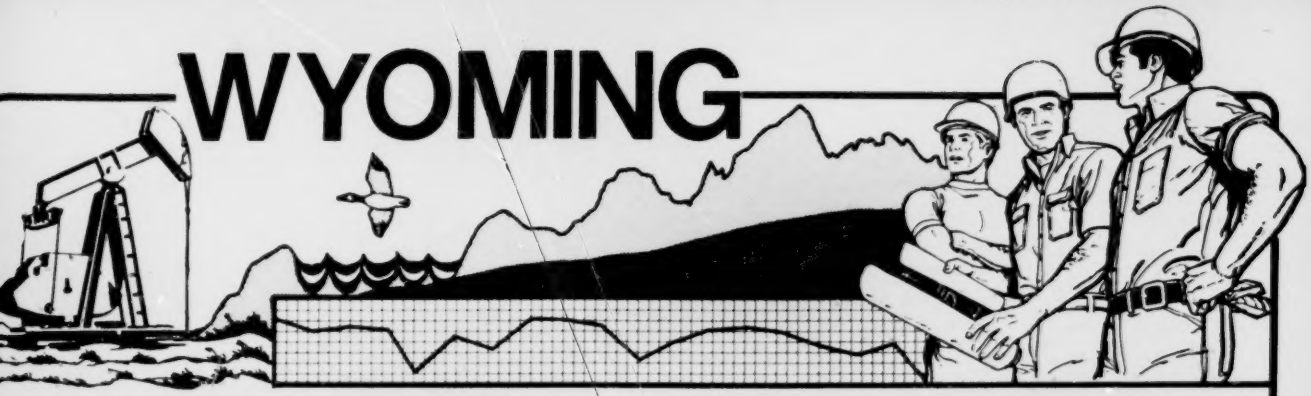


VOL. 24 NO. 11 NOV. 1987

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Aug '87	Sep '87
Labor Force	247,503	245,963
Employment	231,297	230,606
Unemployment	16,206	15,357
Rate (Raw)	6.5	6.2
Rate (S.A.)	7.8	7.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.17	$13.88
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.2	43.2
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.0	5.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.35	$12.48
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.6	41.7
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	342.7	344.4
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.3	+4.3

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— Special Report Wyoming's Labor Force, Where Are They?
— Migration 1980 to 1986
— ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Second Quarter 1987

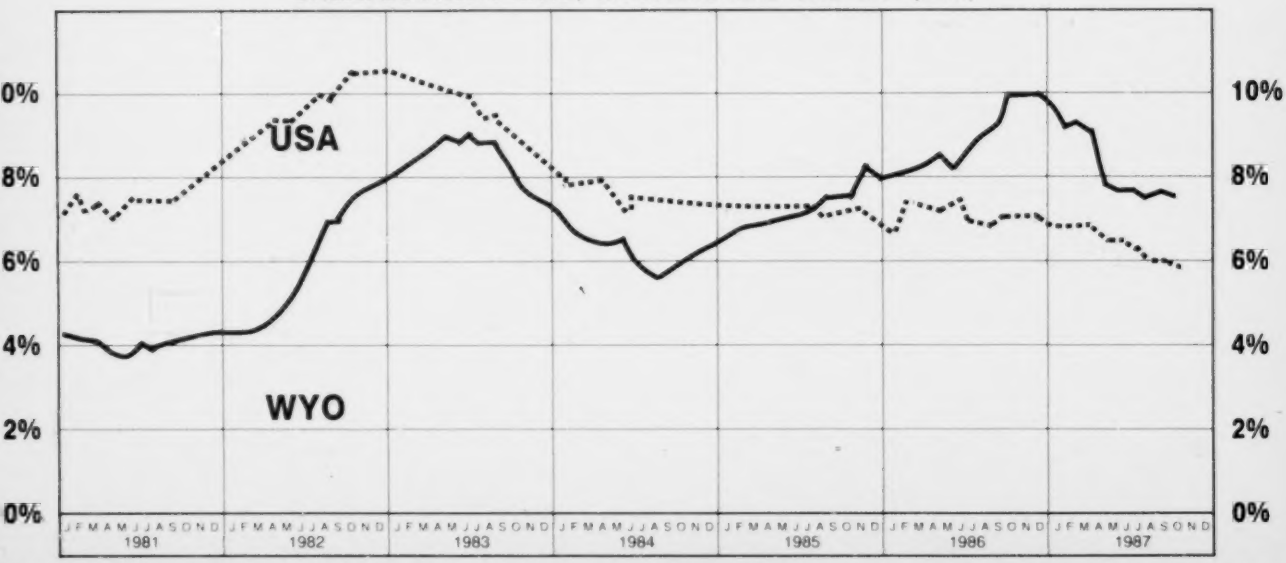
NATIONAL JOBLESS RATE AT EIGHT YEAR LOW

Improved economic conditions in the nation continued during the third quarter of 1987 as the seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped to 5.9 percent in September, down from 6.0 percent in August and 7.0 percent last year. The September rate was the lowest since November, 1979. The number of unemployed in September, about 7.1 million, was down 1.2 million over-the-year.

The average duration of unemployment in September was 14.2 weeks, down considerably from 15.5 weeks a year ago.

Year-to-year comparisons of employment indicated the number of workers was 112.8 million, an annual gain of 2.8 million, a 2.5 percent increase. Employment gains were

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

registered in all major industrial categories. Services posted an annual gain of almost one million workers. Retail trade followed with an employment gain of 385,000, followed by finance, insurance & real estate, up 252,000, and manufacturing was up 249,000 workers. Adult women experienced a 2.8 percent annual employment growth rate in the nation as compared to 2.3 percent for adult men.

Adult white men had the lowest unemployment in September, 4.4 percent, followed by adult white women at 4.5 percent. Black male teenagers posted the highest unemployment at 30.9 percent.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT TWO YEAR LOW

In September, Wyoming's unemployment continued to drop seasonally, down to 6.2 percent unadjusted for seasonality, the lowest rate in two years. The September rate compares to the August rate of 6.5 percent and the year ago rate of 9.0 percent.

Seasonally adjusted, Wyoming September unemployment registered 7.7 percent, about the same as the August rate of 7.8 percent, and down over two percent from the 9.8 percent posted a year ago.

Wyoming's civilian labor force in September declined a bit from August, less than one percent, and continued to decline by over 7,800, or 3.1 percent, from September of 1986. Compare this to the national labor force which was up annually 1.4 percent in September.

The number of workers, total employment, in September, statewide, was down by over 690 over-the-month, indicating a slight decrease in hiring. Notable monthly employment gains were posted only in local government, mining and manufacturing. On the other side of the coin, services, construction, and retail trade posted noteworthy seasonal declines. Over-the-year only manufacturing and oil & gas field services in mining indicated an employment gain. All other major industries indicated employment declines.

EXCEPTIONAL 1987 SUGAR BEET HARVEST HELPS BOOST MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING

An over-the-month increase of 600 employees in manufacturing in September was mainly due to a highly successful 1987 sugar beet campaign. In addition, approximately 200 more workers were employed in September than last year due to an almost ideal growing season, with estimates of both tonnage and sugar percentage at the highest level in recent years.

Most U.S. sugar consumption is in the form of manufactured products - processed foods, baked goods, confections and beverages. In 1985 Americans consumed 7.8 million tons of sugar. Per capita refined sugar use was 63.3 pounds, a decrease of 10.4 pounds since 1982.

AREA TRENDS

All but five Wyoming counties experienced year-to-year declines in their labor force during September, these being Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Teton and Weston. Campbell County suffered the greatest annual labor force loss, 13.0 percent, while Teton continued with the highest growth rate, 6.5 percent.

The Casper area, Natrona County, had the largest number of jobseekers, almost 2,500, and an unemployment rate of 7.6 percent, followed by Laramie County with about 1,900 unemployed. The lowest unemployment in the state was Albany County, home of the University of Wyoming, and Teton County with rates of 3.1 and 3.4 percent. Uinta County had the highest unemployment rate of 8.2 percent.

OTHER STATES

Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked twelfth highest in the nation in August, 1987, the same ranking as in July. In the states contiguous to Wyoming only Idaho had higher unemployment, at 7.1 percent, although Colorado was about the same at 6.4 percent. Louisiana and New Hampshire continued to have the highest and lowest rates in the nation at 10.3 and 2.1 percent.

SPECIAL REPORT-WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE, WHERE ARE THEY?

Since the drastic decline in the price of oil in 1983, Wyoming's economy has established a downward trend in its labor force. Residents that were lured to Wyoming just a few years earlier to work in high-paying jobs, found themselves being laid-off. The number of unemployment insurance claims rose and so did the unemployment rate. However, the unemployed eventually exhausted their benefits and had to select between accepting a new job (often at lower pay), becoming a discouraged worker (a person who is unemployed but doesn't look for a job because he thinks none is available), or moving out of state. Many of Wyoming's unemployed elected to move out and the result was a declining labor force. Information obtained from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may shed some light on the dark area of how many left and where they went.

According to the IRS there was a net out-migration of 7,892 Wyomingites based on the Individual Master File for 1984 versus 1985. The IRS tracks taxpayers and their exemptions from state to state and the data for the same period showed 25,127 people moved to Wyoming, while another 33,019 left. The estimated labor force for the 1984 to 1985 period showed a drop of 5,000.

The areas of the United States where people from Wyoming were willing to relocate included the sun-belt states as well as the nearest population centers. Many of the state's former residents migrated to warmer climates. California, Texas, Arizona and Florida accounted for almost 50 percent of the state's out-migration. While offering retirement areas, there have also been opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed to find jobs because of the tremendous growth these states have experienced. Because of a large economic base, Colorado has also drawn a large number of Wyoming people, offering recent high school and college graduates opportunities for that first real job.

Although a majority of the states saw more folks moving from Wyoming than to Wyoming, there were exceptions. All of the neighboring states to the north and the east of Wyoming saw more residents moving across the border. The other states with net out-migrations to Wyoming had economies as depressed as Wyoming or worse.

The IRS excludes the following from the data: persons not required to file, persons whose only income was from social security, persons whose income was primarily from a vested interest in a retirement plan, and immigrants.

NET MIGRATION TO AND FROM WYOMING 1984 to 1985

Source: Internal Revenue Service
Prepared By: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, October, 1987

STATE	MIGRATION TO WYOMING	MIGRATION FROM WYOMING	NET MIGRATION	STATE	MIGRATION TO WYOMING	MIGRATION FROM WYOMING	NET MIGRATION
1 NEBRASKA	1,560	1,120	+ 440	27 MARYLAND	108	137	− 29
2 NORTH DAKOTA	783	467	+ 316	28 OHIO	311	346	− 35
3 MONTANA	2,219	2,057	+ 162	29 INDIANA	264	305	− 41
4 IOWA	447	344	+ 103	30 MASSACHUSETTS	93	138	− 45
5 IDAHO	1,185	1,098	+ 87	31 OKLAHOMA	508	566	− 58
6 ILLINOIS	629	556	+ 73	32 GEORGIA	116	194	− 78
7 ALABAMA	138	93	+ 45	33 ARKANSAS	175	254	− 79
8 SOUTH DAKOTA	1,158	1,126	+ 32	34 VIRGINIA	190	294	− 104
9 KANSAS	478	470	+ 8	35 TENNESSEE	78	186	− 108
10 WEST VIRGINIA	71	68	+ 3	36 LOUISIANA	184	296	− 112
11 DELAWARE	15	15	0	37 MISSOURI	393	532	− 139
12 MINNESOTA	534	542	− 8	38 MICHIGAN	346	486	− 140
13 MISSISSIPPI	114	125	− 11	39 NEW YORK	177	319	− 142
14 HAWAII	88	101	− 13	40 OREGON	515	730	− 215
15 CONNECTICUT	61	74	− 13	41 NEVADA	410	632	− 222
16 NEW HAMPSHIRE	40	53	− 13	42 NEW MEXICO	556	807	− 251
17 WISCONSIN	349	363	− 14	43 ALASKA	181	473	− 292
18 NORTH CAROLINA	168	182	− 14	44 FLORIDA	370	683	− 313
19 SOUTH CAROLINA	96	110	− 14	45 UTAH	2,092	2,442	− 350
20 KENTUCKY	125	140	− 15	46 WASHINGTON	593	1,094	− 501
21 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15	30	− 15	47 TEXAS	1,304	2,054	− 750
22 PENNSYLVANIA	227	246	− 19	48 ARIZONA	732	2,076	−1,344
23 MAINE	37	61	− 24	49 CALIFORNIA	1,451	2,853	−1,402
24 NEW JERSEY	96	122	− 26	50 COLORADO	3,332	5,489	−2,157
25 RHODE ISLAND	0	27	− 27				
26 VERMONT	23	51	− 28	TOTAL	25,127	33,019	−7,892

Source: Internal Revenue Service

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – SECOND QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSP	HEALTH CARE	MISC
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Source: ACCRA, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 COUNTY GAINERS AND LOSERS

While the state of Wyoming as a whole in 1986 was experiencing an out-migration of thousands, some counties in the state were attracting people to move in. According to information from the Institute of Policy Research at the University of Wyoming, several counties saw some tremendous increases in population due to migration. The data was based on changes between the 1980 Census and a 1986 Census estimate, as well as birth and death rates.

The gainers included Uinta County whose population swelled 63.5 percent to 21,300 in 1986 and had a net in-migration of 40.3 percent. Campbell County's population increased 50.7 percent or 12,400 and had a net in-migration of 31.5 percent. Other big gainers were in the Southwest corner of the state, where large construction projects have taken place. Sublette and Lincoln counties both saw increases in migration of over 10 percent for the period. With construction complete, 1987 should show that the tables have turned for these two counties.

The losers were led by Platte and Carbon counties. Both saw a net out-migration of around 20 percent. Platte experienced a loss of 2,700 while Carbon saw 4,300 leave. Although Natrona County didn't have the greatest percent of out-migration, it had the largest numbers. An estimated 7,700 left the County during the 1980 to 1986 period. Fremont County should also be noted. It had a loss of 7,000 and the third largest percent of out-migration. In the end, losers out-numbered gainers as the state had a net out-migration of 5,000 people. The number could even be larger if you have a hard time believing the 1986 Census population estimate of 507,000.

WYOMING COUNTIES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE IN NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986

AREAS IN WYOMING	JULY 1, 1986 POPULATION ESTIMATE	APRIL 1, 1980 CENSUS POPULATION	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: The University of Wyoming, Institute for Policy Research.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTERTAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1987	344.4	326.4	375.4	285.2	222.2	320.4	467.8
Annual % Change	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.8	6.0	6.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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THIS IS A REPRINT OF TABLES ON PAGE 3 OF WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

ACCRA COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS
SECOND QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GRO-CERIES	HOUS-ING	UTIL.	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	93.8	94.9	77.0	97.8	92.4	103.8	102.2
Evanston	97.1	96.4	82.9	95.5	99.0	97.6	107.3
Gillette	96.7	104.9	83.4	86.1	94.8	111.6	103.2
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	100.5	102.5	101.3	99.3	94.8	100.9	103.3
Denver, CO	104.1	97.5	117.0	88.7	112.3	109.6	99.0
Omaha, NE	95.2	90.4	95.3	86.3	102.7	84.6	100.5
Rapid City, SD	97.7	100.7	98.5	97.7	93.7	113.1	93.6
Salt Lake City, UT	99.3	95.4	94.0	96.2	105.5	101.6	103.4
Highest U.S. City	153.0 Boston MA	134.2 Anchorage AK	266.4 Boston MA	187.2 New York NY	128.7 Juneau AK	214.6 Juneau AK	137.5 Fairbanks AK
Lowest U.S. City	86.2 Poplar Bluff, MO	82.5 Joplin MO	70.1 Vermillion SD	57.4 Seattle WA	79.0 Wilkes-Barre PA	70.9 Cooke-ville TN	86.7 New London WI

Source: ACCRA, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association.

WYOMING COUNTIES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE
IN NET MIGRATION
1980 TO 1986

AREAS IN WYOMING	JULY 1, 1986 POPULATION ESTIMATE	APRIL 1, 1980 (CENSUS) POPULATION	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	CHANGE 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 NUMBER	NET MIGRATION 1980 TO 1986 PERCENT
WYOMING	507,000	469,557	38,000	8.0	63,000	20,000	-5,000	- 1.2
Uinta	21,300	13,021	8,300	63.5	3,600	500	5,200	40.3
Campbell	36,700	24,367	12,400	50.7	5,400	700	7,700	31.5
Sublette	6,300	4,548	1,700	37.5	600	200	1,300	28.2
Lincoln	15,600	12,177	3,400	28.0	2,200	500	1,800	14.6
Park	24,900	21,639	3,200	14.9	2,800	1,000	1,500	6.9
Teton	10,800	9,355	1,400	15.4	1,200	300	500	5.8
Crook	6,000	5,308	700	13.0	800	200	200	3.0
Niobrara	3,100	2,924	200	5.2	300	200	100	2.7
Laramie	75,200	68,649	6,600	9.6	8,500	3,200	1,300	1.8
Hot Springs	6,100	5,710	300	6.0	600	400	100	1.8
Weston	7,900	7,105	700	10.5	1,000	400	100	1.8
Goshen	12,600	12,040	600	5.0	1,300	800	200	1.6
Sweetwater	47,000	41,723	5,300	12.7	6,200	1,300	400	0.9
Johnson	6,900	6,700	200	2.3	700	400	- 100	- 1.3
Sheridan	26,000	25,048	900	3.7	2,800	1,400	- 400	- 1.6
Washakie	10,000	9,496	500	5.1	1,100	400	- 200	- 1.7
Big Horn	12,300	11,896	400	3.7	1,500	700	- 300	- 2.6
Albany	29,400	29,062	300	1.0	2,900	1,000	-1,500	- 5.3
Natrona	70,900	71,856	- 900	- 1.3	9,300	2,600	-7,700	-10.7
Converse	13,900	14,069	- 100	- 0.9	2,000	500	-1,600	-11.3
Fremont	35,300	38,992	- 3,700	- 9.5	5,000	1,700	-7,000	-18.0
Carbon	19,400	21,896	- 2,500	-11.5	2,700	1,000	-4,300	-19.5
Platte	9,900	11,975	- 2,100	-17.4	1,200	500	-2,700	-22.7
UNITED STATES	241,036,000	226,542,732	14,494,000	6.4	22,933,000	12,580,000	4,141,000	1.8

Source: The University of Wyoming, Institute for Policy Research.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	SEP 1987[1]	AUG 1987[1]	SEP 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	245,963	247,503	253,784	- 0.6	- 3.1
Unemployment	15,357	16,206	20,251	- 5.2	- 24.2
Employed Labor Force	230,606	231,297	233,533	- 0.3	- 1.3
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	178,500	178,400	183,660	0.1	- 2.8
b. Agriculture[3]	12,459	12,459	12,693	0.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.2% 7.7%*	6.5% 7.8%*	8.0% 9.8%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.7% 5.9%*	5.8% 6.0%*	6.8% 7.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.6%	1.9%	3.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 599.62	$ 597.97	$ 606.06	0.3	- 1.1
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	42.2	42.0	2.4	- 2.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.88	$ 14.17	$ 14.43	- 2.0	- 3.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	14,802	17,348	34,124	- 14.7	- 56.6
a. Initial	2,061	1,842	3,769	11.9	- 45.3
Weeks Compensated	13,425	13,686	28,536	- 1.9	- 53.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,105,024	$ 2,127,937	$ 4,778,298	- 1.1	- 56.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 156.40	$ 155.21	$ 167.11	0.8	- 6.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,030	2,821	3,839	7.4	- 21.1
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,171	3,290	2,889	- 3.6	9.8
Non-Ag. Placements	2,570	2,442	2,934	5.2	- 12.4
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 520.42	$ 526.11	$ 527.09	- 1.1	- 1.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.7	42.6	42.1	- 2.1	- 1.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.48	$ 12.35	$ 12.52	1.1	- 0.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	344.4	342.7	330.2	0.5	4.3
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.4	310.5	297.5	0.0	4.3
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	326.4	325.4	315.1	0.3	3.6

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	%CHANGE AUG-SEP	%CHANGE SEP-SEP	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986
Statewide	245,963	247,503	253,784	- 0.6	- 3.1	15,357	16,206	20,251	6.2	6.5	8.0
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.7	7.8	9.8
Albany	15,381	14,417	15,785	6.7	- 2.6	478	498	-706	3.1	3.5	4.5
Big Horn	4,595	4,440	4,967	3.5	- 7.5	320	388	528	7.0	8.7	10.6
Campbell	14,540	14,599	16,721	- 0.4	- 13.0	1,068	1,110	1,660	7.3	7.6	9.9
Carbon	8,565	8,798	8,795	- 2.6	- 2.6	557	600	738	6.5	6.8	8.4
Converse	5,767	5,719	6,329	0.8	- 8.9	403	443	678	7.0	7.7	10.7
Crook	3,242	3,174	3,200	2.1	1.3	154	159	183	4.8	5.0	5.7
Fremont	16,808	15,881	17,100	5.8	- 1.7	1,180	1,314	1,566	7.0	8.3	9.2
Goshen	6,376	6,291	6,283	1.4	1.5	309	395	335	4.8	6.3	5.3
Hot Springs	3,008	3,095	3,111	- 2.8	- 3.3	216	243	220	7.2	7.9	7.1
Johnson	3,877	3,841	3,727	0.9	4.0	207	221	260	5.3	5.8	7.0
Laramie	35,296	35,274	35,778	0.1	- 1.3	1,860	1,865	2,077	5.3	5.3	5.8
Lincoln	8,203	8,309	8,481	- 1.3	- 3.3	615	637	694	7.5	7.7	8.2
Natrona	32,240	32,181	33,923	0.2	- 5.0	2,457	2,678	3,507	7.6	8.3	10.3
Niobrara	1,634	1,594	1,640	2.5	- 0.4	98	97	111	6.0	6.1	6.8
Park	13,688	14,981	14,038	- 8.6	- 2.5	693	754	1,072	5.1	5.0	7.6
Platte	4,210	4,118	4,261	2.2	- 1.2	259	296	285	6.2	7.2	6.7
Sheridan	12,716	12,476	12,835	1.9	- 0.9	777	719	839	6.1	5.8	6.5
Sublette	3,626	3,733	4,072	- 2.9	- 11.0	252	242	308	6.9	6.5	7.6
Sweetwater	21,739	22,368	21,986	- 2.8	- 1.1	1,608	1,745	2,103	7.4	7.8	9.6
Teton	11,393	13,459	10,696	- 15.4	6.5	389	269	435	3.4	2.0	4.1
Uinta	10,862	10,963	11,513	- 0.9	- 5.7	894	991	1,265	8.2	9.0	11.0
Washakie	4,505	4,446	4,940	1.3	- 8.8	300	353	435	6.7	7.9	8.8
Weston	3,688	3,347	3,603	10.2	2.4	261	189	247	7.1	5.6	6.9
United States									5.7	5.8	6.8
United States - Seasonally adjusted									5.9	6.0	7.0

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	AUG 1987	SEP 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1987	to SEP 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	196.5	196.5	200.4	0.0	- 1.9
Manufacturing	8.8	8.2	8.4	7.3	4.8
Durable Goods	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.5	5.1
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.2	4.5	11.9	4.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	187.7	188.3	192.0	- 0.3	- 2.2
Mining	19.4	18.7	18.5	3.7	4.9
Contract Construction	14.7	15.6	16.9	- 5.8	- 13.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	14.1	14.1	- 1.4	- 1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	5.8	5.6	- 1.7	1.8
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.2	6.4	- 1.6	- 4.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.3	46.1	46.3	- 1.7	- 2.2
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	- 5.9
Retail Trade	37.3	38.1	37.8	- 2.1	- 1.3
Food Stores	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.0	- 5.1
Eating & Drinking Places	14.4	14.9	14.7	- 3.4	- 2.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.7	7.8	8.2	- 1.3	- 6.1
Services	34.8	36.7	35.4	- 5.2	- 1.7
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.0	1.4
Government	51.9	49.3	52.6	5.3	- 1.3
Federal Government	8.2	8.4	7.7	- 2.4	6.5
State & Local Government	43.7	40.9	44.9	6.8	- 2.7
State Government	12.9	12.8	13.4	0.8	- 3.7
Local Government	30.8	28.1	31.5	9.6	- 2.2

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1987[2]	AUG 1987[3]	SEP 1986	AUG 1987	SEP 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1987	to SEP 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.5	28.3	28.8	0.7	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.1	26.9	27.5	0.7	- 1.4
Mining	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.8	1.9	1.9	- 5.3	- 5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.8	- 5.5	- 5.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.3	8.5	- 1.2	- 3.5
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.6	2.8	- 3.8	- 10.7
Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.9	5.8	5.7	1.7	3.5
Government	5.2	4.9	5.4	6.1	- 3.7
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.5	4.2	4.7	7.1	- 4.2
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	30.5	31.3	0.3	- 2.2
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	29.4	30.2	0.3	- 2.3
Contract Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.4	7.5	7.6	- 1.3	- 2.6
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Retail Trade	6.6	6.7	6.7	- 1.5	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.5	5.6	- 1.8	- 3.6
Government	10.0	9.7	10.0	3.1	0.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
State & Local Government	7.2	6.9	7.4	4.3	- 2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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